VOL. LIX .- NO. 165.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1892.

THREATEN TWO CONVENTIONS

CLEVELAND'S FRIENDS SET UP A

STATE COMMITTEE.

It is to Number Fifty, and if It Can't Make the Democratic State Committee Back Down It is to Go Into Business for Itself

-Speeches at the Midwinter Meeting.

The mass meeting arranged for by Mr.

Cleveland's friends to protest against holding

A PLAGUE OF TYPHUS FEVER FIFTY-SEVEN CASES AMONG IMPORTED

RUSSIAN HEBREWS HERR.

Stricken in One Ledging House-Parente Follow Their Children to the Hospital on North Brother Island-How the Disease Bred by Russia's Famine Was Brought to East Side Tenements.

On Jan. 30 the steamship Massilia of the Pabre line landed at this port 717 immi-grants, Italians and Russian Hebrows. The 450 Italians were taken aboard at Naples. The 207 Russian Hebrews had gathered at Odessa from all parts of southern Russia, and had arrived here after a long voyage of unu-

These Russian Hebrews were divided immediately among the seventeen lodging houses provided by the United Hobrew Charities Association. Yesterday the Board of Health found that an epidemic of typhus fever, known under a dozen names as one of the most terrible fevers that can visit the human body and communicating itself by contagion as well as by infection, was raging nong them. Fifty-seven of them, already have been taken to the hospiter on North Brother Island, and the Board of Health is doing all in its power to stay the further spread of the disease. It is probable that preventive measures are already too late, and that it is ow a question how far those infected for at their friends whom they have been visiting in the crowded tenements of the lower cast side. WEARENED BY HUNGER.

For several weeks now typhus fever, under the name of famine or hunger fever, has been apreading in Odessa and in the famine-stricken provinces from which the Hebrews have



been fleeing to Odessa. Stories of the sufferings and the deaths it has caused have been coming here over the cables. Now it has devigitance of the health officers who guard this port. It has entered that part of the city most exposed to danger, and for ten days It has been emanating from at least fourteen centres discovered and attacked by the Land of Health last night.

It has been more than four months since a steamer hat runs between Odessa and Con-stantisople took aboard at Odessa a band of Loss leasure and Polish Hebrews. Some of the lathuanian or Polish provinces. A few came from those districts where the famine has been at its worst. To all these unee of Lussia was s e-rand ill treatment. The managers of the Paren Hirsch fund bought passage for the oxides as for as Constantinople, with the intenflow of sending them on to Palestine. The Sultan refused to permit them to enter, and said they must seek another place of refuge. An effort to reach l'alestine through Smyrna was

equally fruitless.

A few who were too sick and exhausted to go further were left behind, and the rest went to Marseilles. Thence most of them sailed for the Argentine, and the others were transferred to the Massilia. When the Massilia reached Narles a few more had given way under faligue and suffering. Typhoid fever had appeared. The seriously sick were sent ashore to be cured in Neapolitan hospitals. Of their fate nothing is known here.

SUPPLEINGS DURING THE YOYAGE.

The voyage across the Atlantic took six works, during which there were several violent storms. There was much sickness in the steer age, both among the Hebrews and the Italians Some had pneumonia and a few typhoid fever. Three died of the latter disease and were buried at sea. When the Massilia arrived here, a week ago last Saturday, ten steerage passengers, suffering from pneumonia and typhoid, were so carelessly transferred to the comigrant hospital that Gen. O'Beirne sharply rebaked the officers of the vessel through the agents of the l'abre line, Elwell & Co. All the in migent to pay sed the Quarantine safely and

in migrants parsed the Quarantine safely and, with the exception of these ten, the entire stearage was put ashore in New York on Monday. They said, in telling their story of the voyage, that no sweet water had been allowed them for two weeks, and that they had drunk only belied sea water that was brackish enough to make many of the women and children sick.

The Italians went to the several padrones to whom they were consigned. Thus far the loard of Health has been unable to find them, and therefore he once knows whether or not typhus, not yet recognized by the doctors who may have been called, has infected them, to tricad through the Italian quarters. The Helpews were distributed among the seventeen bearding houses in East Twofith street, and Division street, in Essex, Delancoy, Norfolk, and Division streets.

LODGED IN BOARDING HOUSES.

They reached these lodging houses on Monday evening, Feb. 1. The United Hebrew Charity Association, which is a combination of the association, which is a combination of the associations using the Baron Hirsch land, the Bursian Transfer Fund, and the fund of the Committee for the Amelioration of Russian Belges, had forewarning of their ferival and was in correspondence with manufacturers all over the country with a view to cetting them to work. Meanwhile the associated was supporting them, meals and lodging being free at the boarding houses. They were at therty to go where they pleased. They wantered about the crowded streets. They went in and out of tenements. They looked the friends or kinsmen. They had the freedom of the crowded east side until late yesterday afternoon.

day afternoon.

Four days after their arrival A. Jaffe, who keeps the four-story lodging house of the association at 42 East Twelfth street, found that one of his eighty-six lodgers, Hanoch Grunner, a fyoung man, was not well. All the logarders had been more or less sick from the effects of the voyage, but this young man was unable to leave his bed. A doctor was called who diagnosed his trouble as influenza and treated him for that disease. As Hanoch got no letter, Jaffe sent for Dr. L. Dann of 59 livington street, the regular physician of the sessiciation.

br. Donn came in Feb. 8. He found Hanoch Granter on his back and unable to turn. He could not speak. Dr. Dann leand that his temperature was 105 and that his temperature was 105 and that his temperature was 105 and that his tengue was dark brown, with a redness at his edges. His addowness which, taken with the other symptoms, indicated typhold fever. Dr. Dann found that the five other children of the Grupner family were more or less sick. SIX IN ONE FAMILY STRICKEN.

The Grunner family consists of six children and the father and mother. The eidest child is Benzion, aged 24, and the others are Robin. 21 years old: Hanoch. 20: Leib. 18: Solomon. 12, and Moses, 6. When he asked these others what their feelings were they said that they had a terrible ache and whirling in the head, that their arms and legs were full of pain, and that they felt hardly able to move. Dr. Dann prescribed for all of them. He did not return until Wednesday last. He no sooner saw Hanoch Grunner than he realized that he had something more than a light attack of typhoid fever. Hanoch lay without speech or motion. A red rash spetted his face, his hands, and, as the doctor afterward saw, his entire body. The redness at the edge of his tongue had increased to a flery inflammation. His throat was so swollen that he could take no medicine.

"Does he lie like this all the time?" asked the doctor of Mrs. Grunner.

"Except at night." said the woman. "Sometimes he gets up and walks around and mutters and shakes his head as if he was crazy."

Dr. Dann turned his attention to the others in the family. He found that all were much worse. Then he began to suspect what the matter was.

"Are there any more sick people here?" he

worse. Then he began to suspect what the matter was. "Are there any more sick people here?" he said to Jaffe. "Oh. several more—fifteen altogether," said Jaffe. "They're like Grunner was at first."

In fact there were fifteen cases of typhus in the one lodging house at 42 Zast Twelfth street. Only Hanoch had been seriously siek. The others had shown those vague aymptoms which make typhus hard to diagnose at first—the languor, the sickness at the stomach, the pains in the limbs, and the burning and whirling in the brain. Some had not been well since they left Russin; others had felt the first illness on the rough voyage from Marseilles.

Dr. Dann saw that these were no attacks of typhoid fover. He had seen a few cases of the typhus, and he knew that this was the disease he saw in the red spots on Hanoch Grunner's body, in the languor and the headaches of the other sick, young and old.

DR. EDSON NOTIFIED. FIFTEEN SICK IN ONE HOUSE.

body, in the languor and the headaches of the other sick, young and old.

DR. Cyrus Edson, Chief Inspector of the Health Department was notified at 10% o'clock yesterday morning by Dr. Dann that typhus had made its appearance at 42 East Twelfth street, and from that hour until midnight the entire force of the Health Department was needed to make examinations and transport the patients from the lodging houses to North Brother Island.

Dr. Edson and Dr. Dillingham had considerable experience with typhus fever when it broke out in this city in 1880, and they made a personal examination of the sick people at 42 East Twelfth street. There was no doubt about its being typhus fever.

Fortunately for the Health Department, all these Russian Hebrews have been since their arrival here the charges of the United Hebrew Charities Association. None of them has been sent West, and they have lived in these lodging houses to which they were assigned.

There were fifteen cases of gonuine typhus at 42 East Twelfth street. Dr. Edson sent orders to North Brother island to prepare the two pavilions there for a large number of patients, and tifen with the aid of his staff he inspected the different lodging houses where the Hebrews of this particular ship load were living.

EIGHT LODGING HOUSES INSPECTED. EIGHT LODGING HOUSES INSPECTED.

In eight of them were found cases of typhus. In almost every case the inspector found the patients with their heads tied up in wet towels and suffering from violent headsche. Their temperatures ranged from 104 to 100, and some were delirious.

The two ambulances of the Health Department and two closed carriages transported those suffering with typhus to the reception hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth street. There were fifty-seven men, women, and children suffering from e disease, and in most cases the mothers ho were not sick, accompanied their childre. to care for them. The Health Department boat made three trips to carry these sick people to North Brother Island.

The two pavillons on the island are large

o carry these shand.

The two pavillons on the island are large mough to accommodate eighty patients and there are other buildings on the land that can be used as temporal that can be used as temporal training the state of the land that can be used as temporal training the state of the land that can be used as temporal training that can be used as temporal training that the land that can be used as the land that can be used as the land that can be used as the land that can be used to be use The two pavilions on the island are large enough to accommodate eighty patients and there are other buildings on the island that can be used as temporary hospitals. The list of the typhus patients sent to North Brother Island from 42 East Twelfth street is: Abram Decker, 20 years: David Decker, 16; Samuel Decker, 11; Joseph Abramowitz, 38; Malichi Abramowitz, 10; Chuna Abramowitz, 12; Chaz Goldschmidt, 6; Eva Goldschmidt, 8; Schieffer Merzel, 11; Enoch Grunner, 26; R. Grunner, 22; Leo Grunner, 18; Banj. Grunner, 24; Solomo Grunner, 12; Moses Grunner, 24; Solomo Grunner, 12; Moses Grunner, 25 Mrs. Decker. Mrs. Abramowitz, Mrs. Goldschmidt, and the father and mother of the Grunner children also went to the Island to assist in caring for the sick ones. They showed no syn,ptoms of the disease, however. All the other lodgers in this house were quarantined, and an officer of the sanitary squad was etationed at the door, with strict injunctions to permit none of them to go out and none except the health officers to enter. The house was thoroughly funnigated with sulphur, and the floors and walls were washed with bichloride of mercury. All of the bedding and clothing and the bagginge of the typhus patients were taken to East Sixteenth street, where they will be disinfected in a temperature of 190 to 200 de-PALIENTS FOLLOW CHILDREN TO THE HOSPITALS. infected in a temperature of 190 to 200 de-

Last Sixteenth street, where they will be discressinfected in a temperature of 199 to 200 degrees.

From 42 East Twelfth street the officers
went to 5 Essex street, another house supported by the United Hebrew Charities Assoclation. Here they found twenty-two cases of
typhus. Most of them had developed the
dark brown rash that marks the disease.
The sick were: Rebecca Sunkowitz, 22
years: Matil Max, 17: Hannah Max, 41:
Celia Hoch. 23: Sholer Helz, 24: Clara Hoffman, 15: Laba Hoffman, 50: Daniel Hoffman,
8: Israel Hoffman, 28: Clara Hoffman,
9: Sima Galinka, 4: Joseph Drutt, 18: Israel
Drutt, 15: Adolph Drutt, 17: Schmerer
Schwartz, 19: Reuben Schwartz, 16: Father
Schwartz, 19: Reuben Schwartz, 16: Father
Schwartz, 15: Fayer Mermer, 40: Plincus Mermer, 10: Clara Mermer,
Mrs. Hoffman and Mrs. Galinka went to the
Island to care for their children. This house
and the others visited by the health officers
were quarantined and disinfected in the same
way as was the house at 42 East Twelfth street.
Only a part of the lodging house at 85 Monroe street is used by the United Hebrew Chartiles Association. The inspectors found these
six cases there: Isaao Sinetzen, 40: Baas
Sinetzen, 16: Abraham Sinetzen, 6: Bertha Sinetzen, 3.
Mrs. Sinetzen and two others accompanied

Sinetzen, 10; Abraham Sinetzen, 14; Mose Sinetzen, 12; Reuben Sinetzen, 0; Bertha Sinetzen, 3.

Mrs. Sinetzen and two others accompanied the typhus patients to the hospital, and the entire lodging house was quarantined.

At 31 Monroe street, another lodging house, used in part by the United Hebrew Charities Association, were found iil: Fayer Moses, 25; Pell Weinstan, 7, and Leba Katze, 10.

At 40 Delancey street, where the association had lodged some of the Hebrews, were 'ill: Jennie Leboff, C; Rachael Leboff, 12, and Mary Perseau, 8. The other lodgers showed none of the symptoms of the disease.

From 85 Norfolk, David Copperman, 22, was sent to the reception hospital, and from 18th Division, Moses Kleman, 38; Paulina Kleman, 11; Hilda Kleman, 4; Itachael Furman, 53, and her children, Slava, 14; Harva, 12, and Kafka, 8, were bundled into the Health Department wagons and taken to the reception hospital. Mrs. Kleman and two more children, who have as yet shown no symptoms of the disease, accompanied them.

There laws as yet been no typhus symptoms among the Hebrews who are lodged at the association's house at 141 Madison street. Seven of the Hebrews who came on the Massilia were lodged at 49; Pike street. Dr. Fedora and Dr. Diillingham visited this house late last night, and found no typhus symptoms. There are also under surveillance at 118 Ridge street nine Russian Hebrews who came to this port on another steamship.

A GENERAL EXAMINATION.

Before 9 o'clock last night every one of the Hebrew immigrants who came on the Massilia had been examined and either sent to the hospital or quarantined.

President Henry like of the United Hebrew Chartties Association was instructed by Dr. Edson not to discharge any of these Russian Hebrews who arrived on the Massilia, and are now under his charge, until he shall receive permission from the Health Department. Dr. Edson thinks that probably very few people have been infected with typhus by these Russian Hebrews. A GENERAL EXAMINATION.

Sick CHILDREN AT A DISPENSARI.

Two of the children, however, who were sent yesterday to North Brother Island, were taken on Wednesday to the dispensary at the corner of Broome and Essex streets. How many people they came in contact with there is not known.

known.
Dr. Edson did not know last night what had become of the Italians who came to this port with the Hebrews on the Massilia. They have scattered. They lived aboard ship apart from the Hebrews, and as the typhus has developed so long after the immigrants were landed he thinks that perhaps the Italians escaped the infection.

thinks that perhaps the Italians escaped the infection.
Health Commissioner Griffin of Brooklyn also learned yesterday afternoon that some of the passengers of the Messelia supposed to haveryphus lever had been stopping in a boarding house in Monroe street, near Classon avenue. He immediately made an investigation, and found that two women passengers, Sarah Haranek and Goldie Runz, Russians, and their two infant children, had been stopping at the house for the last week, and he had them removed to the Long Island College Hospital. Dr. J. Fred More of the Health Department diagnosed the cases, last night and reported that the woman were suffering only from a mild form of ty-

phoid fever, and that there were no symptoms of the worse disease.

Several letters were received at the New York Health Department last night from east side physicians calling attention to the peculiar symptoms they had noticed in patients lodged in every case in the houses that Dr. Edson had on his list.

One physician said that one of his patients seemed to be suffering from a severe attack of the grip, but he also had the symptoms of typhus fever. Before the letter reached the Health Department this man had been sent to North Brother Island.

Health Department this man had been sent to North Brother Island.

WORSE THAN SMALL-POX.

Dr. Edson said last night to a Sun reporter:
"This is the worst outbreak of a contagious disease that we have had in New York for many years. I would rather handle four times as many cases of small-pox. Typhus is malignant and very contagious. The mortality is high and probably a large percentage of the typhus sufferers who are now on the Island will die. They all had strongly developed systems of typhus. They were suffering to day from very severe headaches. Their tongues were heavily coated and their temperatures were from 104 to 104. Some of them were delifious. The typhus sufferer has a peculiar glitter of the eye and a strained expression of countenance. The victims of the disease whom we found to-day were groaning with the pain in the head, and on most of them the typical typhus rash of a dark mulberry red had developed. I think that we now have the disease well guarded, but, of course, I cannot tell how many others have been exposed to it.

QUARANTINE FOR TWENTY DATE.

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QUARANTINE FOR TWENTY DAYS.

Typhus appears in twolve to twenty days after exposure, and the houses in which we have found it will be quarantined for at least twenty days. The inspectors of the Health Department will call at them daily and as fast as any new cases develop they will be sont to North Brother Island.

"In 1880 there were a few cases of typhus in this city, but nothing compared with this outbreak. Fortunately, these Russian Hebrews have not scattered in workshops."

The steamship Massilla, on which the immigrants came from Marseilles, is the best ship owned by the Fabre line. She is less than a year old and has made only five voyages. She was built for steerage passengers, as the principal part of the business of the Fabre line is transporting immigrants, and she piles between Marseilles and Naples and this port. Capt. Verries is master of the vessel.

She left Marseilles on Jan. I and Naples on Jan. 7. and arrived in New York on Jan. 30.

"The Jews were in a dreadful state." J. Tor Kulle, passenger agent of the line, said last night. They had been nearly starved in Russia before they were started for America, and when they reached Marseilles they were physical wrecks."

"Dr. Cizza, the ship's physician, examined them, but discovered no contaglous disease. When the Massilia reached Naples, however, several of them were removed from the vessel and ware sent to a hospital because of their wretched physical condition.

"Several days after leaving Naples Dr. Cizza vaccinated all the immigrants, and upon reaching Quarantine the Massilia was boarded by Dr. Smith, the Health officer of the port, and was passed.

"I paid about \$140 for food for the immigrants while they were held on Ellis Island. No one inquired about them at our office and we notified no one of their arrival."

The Massilia started on her return trip on Feb. 8. She was fumigated before leaving. The agents say that it is customary to afumigate their vessels tw

The agents say that it is customary to stumigate their vessels twice a day during voyages.

SECRETARY FRANE BLAMES THE FABRE LINE.

The executive officers of the United Hebrew Charities Association are: Henry Rice of 19 East Sixty-sixth street, President; Isnac D. Isnacs, Secretary; James H. Hoffman, Treasurer, and Charles Frank, Superintendent. Mr. Frank was seen at the offices of the association, 128 second avenue, last night. He said:

"Had this fever not broken out we would have had these families out of New York before the end of the week. I have in my desk a large bundle of letters from manufacturers in all parts of the United States asking for unskilled labor and also for skilled labor, and we had arranged to provide for all these people. If this is typhus which has broken out among them. I do not think it came from Russia or has any connection with the Russian famine. I am inclined to think that these people were not properly treated on the voyage overhere, and, whatever is the matter with them, may be due to their life in the steerage. They have had a long and a sad journey from Odessa. They suffered all sorts of hardships, and our only reason for delax in getting them out of New York was their enleebled condition.

"I do not understand how they got past the

out of New York was their enteebled condition.

"I do not understand how they got past the Quarantine or the authorities on Ellis Island if so terrible a disease as typhus was among them. These boarding houses of ours are kept by people who are independent of us, and who are in the business for the living there is in it. But we have a corps of inspectors who visit each lodging house in the evening and see that there is no overcrowding, and get information as to the supply of food."

NATURE OF THE FEVEL.

Typhus fever is variously called putrid fever, jail fever, brain, plague, pestilence, malignant, camp, ship, or hospital fever, and Irish ague. It is contagious and infectious, and often prevails epidemically.

Typhus very rarely appears in the United States. Its usual symmetons are view or head.

valls epidemically.

Typhus very rarely appears in the United States. Its usual symptoms are rigor, head-ache, dry, heated skin, flushed face, suffused eyes, dull, heavy aspect stupor, thirst, and prostration. A meesly looking rash makes its appearance on about the fifth day. This rash consists of irregular spots of a dusky or mulberry hue, at first disappearing on pressure and later forming stains which are not oblitcrated on pressure. The rash often remains until the end of the lever.

In the second week come great prostration, muscular twitchings, delirium, coma and convulsions. The fatal period is from the ninth to the twelfth day. Convalescence, when it takes place, is very rapid. The duration of typhus is from fourteenth to twenty-one days. To escape this fever people should be supplied with wholesome food, and should live in properly ventilated rooms. It thrives on overcrowded ships and sleeping rooms. Dirt is its best friend.

Harlemites in Fear of Small-pox.

The discovery of a few cases of small-pox in Little Italy has alarmed many residents of the are kept busy now vaccinating persons who fear that the disease may spread, and doors are shut with vehemence in the faces of Italian venders and beggars.
Sebastian Chechera, 1% years old, was taken
yesterday from 455 West Forty-sixth street to
North Brother Island suffering with smallpox. Three cases were taken from the same
house on Feb. 2.

AN OLD-TIME SNOW STORM.

New England Covered by a Fail Which Brings Danger from Trolley Wires.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.-New Englanders have at last had an old-fashioned snow storm, and this entire section of the country is buried beneath it. It began snowing at 8 o'clock this morning, and came down in blinding clouds for twelve hours. It was heavy, clinging snow and melted rapidly in the cities.

Trains on the northern railroads are all de-

layed, and telegraphic despatches say that the storm was equally severe in Maine. New Hampshie, and Vermont. The telegraph service is somewhat crippled by falling wires. The trees are also damaged by the breaking of limbs due to aged by the breaking of limbs due to the great weight of the snow. The most serious accident reported in this city was due to the falling of a telephone wire upon a trolley wife. The wire fell directly in front of a horse belonging to the National Express Company. The moment the horse stepped upon the wire he dropped as if shot, falling upon the wire. In an instant the wire became a blaze.

The moans of the tortured animal, accompanied by a flerce snapping and crackling sound were terrible. A policeman procured a broomstick, and, protected from injury by his rubber outfit, coat, boots, and gloves, pushed the burning wire from beneath the animal, but not in time to save his life.

A few moments before the same policeman had had another lucky experience. A dead wire had been broken by the weight of snow and had fallen across the street, but kept clear of the trolley. The officer, feeling safe in the protection of his rubber outfit picked it up and began colling it on the sidewalk, when a snowball caused it to come in contact with the trolley. In an instant the policeman was enveloped in a sheet of fame. He dropped the wire, but not before he had received a shock, which, however, did not seriously injure him. the great weight of the snow. The most se-

Everard's Boor Kegs Fell on Heintz.

David Heintz, brother of Commissioner Heintz of the annexed district, obtained a verdict of \$750 before Judge Bookstaver of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday against James Everard, the brewer. While Heintz was on Fifth avenue, near Fifty-fifth street, three kegs of beer fell off a wagon of Everard's and hit Heintz on the head and leg. The Best Electro-Medical Batteries, The New No. 4 Home with Burnley Dry Call. No acids or liquids. Currants range from militast to most pow-artul 57.50. J. H. Sunnell & Us. 76 Cortlands st.—4ds. the Democratic State Convention on Feb. 22, the date selected by the Democratic State

Committee, was held in the basement of the Cooper Institute last night and was a success in point of decorations. Flags had been hung on the wall without fregard to expense, and half a dozed staffs were arranged in front of the little table at which the speakers stood. The points of these staffs were thrust up so high that short men, like Mr. Frederic R. Condert, who presided, had to stand on their toes to see the audience or else stoop to peed between the bristling staffs. Over the platform hung long strips of fly netting, which was evidently placed there as a precautionary measure, for it was far from being ornamental. The nights when the Socialists meet in the hall and threaten destruction were recalled a score of big policemen. The seats were all filled and men choked up the entrance to the hall. The platform was crowded, but the only practical politician in sight was Benno Loewy of "de ate." Benno sat in the second row among the common people and, two-thirds of the time, slept serenely. Benno is a Brodsky man. He was not the only Republi-Col. Shepard had gived it this send off in his

AND SAUL SPACE DO JONATHAN HIS DOX, AND TO ALL MI

well-known humorous style in the Mail and

It may be remembered that they didn't kill David. Among others on the platform was Charles J. Canda, who extended so warm a welcome to Senator Hill at the latter's recent reception in the Manhattan Club. Near him sat Daniel F. Tiemann. Henry R. Beckman, C. C. Baldwin, William R. Grace, and a score of others of the late County Democracy. Oswald Ottendorfer, bent with age, opened the meeting by saying that the members of the State Committee were treating the party like unruly children who had nothing to do except obey the commands of their preceptor. He expressed a fear that the early Convention. for some mysterious reason, meteorological perhaps, might result in the defeat of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. It was the object of this midwinter meeting, he thought, to prevent this and not to advance

the schemes of any man or clique.

Mr. Coudert was then introduced, and he spoke as pleasantly as when he welcomed Senator Hill to the Manhattan Club and assured him that the Democrats of this State would not forget his services to the party. Mr. Coudert asked: "If we are not Democrats,

what are we?" He then added:
"A doubt as to one's own identity is one of the most uncomfortable things you can imagine. My speech has already been sent to the press and so I may say what I like." Mr. Condert produced loud cheers by saying: "I voted the Democratic ticket before some Mr. Condert produced loud cheers by saying:

"I voted the Democratic ticket before some of our assailants were born and before many of them were naturalized. I often ask myself if I were driven out of the Democratic party, if I could get into the Union League Club. All I could say when questioned regarding my qualifications for membership would be that I was a homeless waif, and that I wanted somebody to tell me who san I."

Mr. Coudert announced that he didn't want a paternal machine which rules the people like a father his children—in early life with a slipper, later with a rod, and at convenient intervals with candy.

"We are willing," he said, "to be Democrata, but you must not ask us to set aside our self respect. Such is my allegiance to the old party that there is not a man in the Democratic fold whose name has been mentioned as a possible Presidential candidate for whom I would not vote in preference to the best man in the Republican ranks. We object to this early Convention because it is unusual, a violation of custom without explanation. The men who set the date meant in their heart of hearts to disfranchise half of the Democrats."

A man in the rear of the hall yelled out:

"More than half of us."

The audience laughed at this, Secretary MacFarlane said there were about 200 Vice-Presidents, but that he would read a few of the names. Among those he selected were the names of Edward Cooper, Ahram S. Hew-

Presidents, but that he would read a few of the names. Among those he selected were the names of Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, and others who were not present.

Stephen A. Walker. who was United States District Attorney under Mr. Cleveland, read the resolutions. The resolutions declared (without telling how) that an early Convention would limit or embarass a genuine expression of popular party feeling; that delegates to the National Convention should be "fresh from the people"—as fresh as possible. Then they say: red. That the State Committee holds its functions

Basierd, That the State Committee holds its functions and political powers in trust for the welfare of the party. Its action in calling the State Convention for the 22d of February, and thereby forcing the holding of the primarles on brief notice, is contrary to party usage and irregular. It denies to the Democratic electors of this State full, fair, and effective exercise of their right to be represented in cancuses, primaries, and district and State Conventions. This action is a grave violation of the political duties of the committee, which cannot but expose the party to needloss danger in the election next November.

Resided, That a copy of these resolutions, over the hand of the President of this meeting, be sent to the several members of the State Committee, and that a committee of fifty, with power to add to its number, be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to communicate with the members of the Democratic State Committee, and respectfully to protest against their action in designating the date already fixed for the State Convention, and that they be uraced to reconsider and the convention of the exercise such contracts of the convention of the point of the proper representation of the party and as may seem proper representation of the party and as may seem proper in accordance with the spirit of these resolutions.

Mr. MacFarlane read telegrams of hope from

resolutions.

Mr. MacFarlane read telegrams of hopefrom Alabama. Richmond. Va., and Chenango county. He was intercupted by a wheezy band that came into the hall playing a dirge. As soon as the band stopped, a hearse voice yelled:

"Three cheers for Jake Kunzenmann and company."

"Three cheers for Jake Kunzenmann and company."

A letter which was not read at the meeting was written by Charles W. Dayton. He asked among other things:

In how many instances has a New York State Convention been called on a longer notice than four weeks, and have not delegate to the next Democratic State Convention of Fennsylvania been aircady elected;
convention of Fennsylvania been aircady elected;
a "midwinter Convention" militate against a loss a "midwinter Convention" militate against a pression of the scuttment of the party, and how are Democratic voters thereby "inevitably debarred from the vote to which they are entitled."

Members of Congress are chosen one year in advance of taking their seats. Be those officials not represent their party when they take their seats!

The National Convention of 1844 was held July 4, and the State Convention. The National Convention of 1850 was held on April 23, while the delegates to that Convention were elected 4: Syracuse in September, 1850, there any evidence that the "midwinter Convention" the Democratic

Convention were elected at Syracuse in September, 1859.

Is there any evidence that the "midwinter Convention" will not express the principles of the Democratic platform in this State?

Is it not to be presumed that a regularly called State Convention represents the political party calling it?

If these questions are candidly misuwared it seems to me that the "midwinter" meeting will be shown to have been a mistake.

I have faith in the wisdom of a National Convention of Hemocratic and I sincerely regret that the liepublication of the morratic party is not defined to the seems of a "midwinter" is the months before the National Convention.

What the Democratic party is to gain by a battle on the issue of a "midwinter" state Convention I fail to see. What comfort the enemies of the Democratic party can derive from the specicle I can easily understand.

party can derive from the speciecie I can easily understand.

John G. Milburn of Buffalo was introduced, and everybody looked at him curiously. When Mr. Cleveland was Sheriff. Mr. Milburn used to know him, and when Mr. Cleveland was President he permitted Mr. Milburn to continue to know him. Since then Mr. Milburn had mixed Mr. Cleveland up with George Washington. Lieut. Gov. Sheehan has whilpped Mr. Milburn so often and so well in many political fights in Buffalo that the audience half expected to see a human wreck, but they were disappointed. Mr. Milburn is already a plump man, with abundant promise of attaining greatness himself. He talked to the audience with the aid of manuscript. Here are some of the things he had written:

"Let us send to the Convention delegates elected freely and fairly in the month of May."

This meeting should lay the foundation of an organization that will extend all over the State.

"The genuine Democracy of Western New York is with you heart and soul in this move.

State."

"The genuine Democracy of Western New York is with you heart and soul in this movement. Its spirit is so aroused by the arbitrary and unjust action of the State Committee in fixing the time when the State Convention shall be held, that it is up in arms and ready to join in any measures you may adopt to preserve the right of the Democratic masses to

representation at the National Convention and to prevent its usurpation by the cunning politician who is himself a candidate."

"Let us boldly face this outrageous attempt to throttle the will of the people."

New York State is in favor of tariff reform." (Cheers.]

"Let us nominate a high-minded Democrat." (Cheers.]

A Voice—Cleveland's the man.

This brought forth a storm of cheers.

A voice wanted to know how Grover was, and the audience replied that he was all right. James Byrne, a slim young man with a moustache, was introduced as a New York boy. He said that the meeting was not called to threaten the Democratic party of to found a new party. He sounded the praises of Gen. Patrick A. Collins of Massachusetts, and a man in the rear of the hall asked:

"What did Cleveland ever do for Collins?"

Mr. Byrne replied that Gen. Collins didn't want anything. "If the Democratic Committee of this State won't give us a chance," said Mr. Byrne, "we will take it. This will not be the last meeting. The Democrate all over the State are aroused, and they will see to it that we get justice."

William A. Beach of Syracuse, who used to be a county clerk, but isn't now, said that the only excuse the State Committee gave for calling the Convention so early in the year was that Ed Murphy wanted to take a vocation.

"The Democratic party." said Mr. Beach. "has outlived many leaders, and, God willing, it will outlive Ed Murphy."

A Frank Jenks of Chautauqua county made a hot speech. He said that the viper of personal ambition was doing all the mischiel. A voice yelled. "Hill" and a few kisses were heard, Here are a few extracts from Mr. Jenks's manuscript:

"We are opposed to ruffians and highwaymen as managers in party affairs."

"We are ophosed to ruffians and highwaymen as managers in party affairs."

"We will have the people represented in spite of the State Committee."

"We will have the people represented in spite of the State Committee."

"We will nominate a man upon a platform which a fool can read and understand."

"We wi

mitted."
"We will nominate a man upon a platform which a fool can read and understand."
Mr. Charles S. Fairchild, who was Secretary of the Treasury under Cleveland, was introduced by Mr. Coudert as one of the men who helped to make Mr. Cleveland's Administration "so successful" tion "so successful."
The same voice that had been heard so often

said:
"He'il be Secretary again when Cleveland's "He'll be Secretary again when Cleveland's elected."

Mr. Fairchild said that he supposed his time in politics had gone by. "Every ambition I had," he said, "has been gratified by the kindness of my Democratic friends.

"We would be cravens and cowards did we not do our utmost to give an outlet to the deep feeling which we know to exist, and which has been repressed by every device known to official power and party machinery."

Mr. Fairchild said that he is now being told that he is not a Democrat, and asserted that the Democratic flag, so far as he was concerned, should remain at the masthead until the party was triumphant or until he was dead.

"I learned Democracy," he said, "at the

the party was triumphant or until he was dead.

"I learned Democracy." he said, "at the knee of Seymour, and then at the side of Tilden, and later at the side of Cleveland. IApplause.] The warmest friendship of my manhood was with Manning, and I know that if he were on earth to-night he would be with us. Do you hear the dull roar coming through the mist?" It is the sound of the surf on the rocks on which you are driving your ship. Disaster will follow anless you be bold and patriotic." E Ellery Anderson also spoke.

The reporters asked Chairman Coudert to appoint his State Committee right away, so that they could print the names. He said he couldn't do it last night.

The Anti-Hill Men Win at Ningara Falls, LOCKPORT, Feb. 11.-The most exciting cauous yet held in Niagara county took place at Niagara Falls to-day between the representative leaders of the party. O. W. Cutler. ex-Collector of Customs at Suspension Bridge, led the Cleveland forces, while Thomas Welch, State Reservation Superintendent, and ex-As-semblyman W. Caryl Ely led the Hill, faction. There was a large vote polled, and the Cleve-land men carried the day nearly two to one.

Thoy, Feb. 11.—The Democrats of the First Washington district to-day elected Robert Hamilton, John Ganley, and Partick Gondon delegates to the Convention. Resolutions were unanimously adopted instructing the dele-gates to support as delegates to the National Convention men who are in favor of the nomi-nation of the Hon. David B. Hill for President of the United States.

THURSTON IS NOT A CANDIDATE. He Would Not Run for Vice-President With

Any One But Blaine. OMAHA, Feb. 11.-The Hon. John M. Thurston said to-day: "Mr. Blaine's letter of itself would not take him out of the Presidential because the party always has a right to nominate a man whether he seeks the nomination or not; but I am very sorry to say that I believe that Mr. Blaine's letter is written on account of his ill health. and, if so, of course it is final. I think Mr. Blaine was the only man whom the Republi-

Biaine was the only man whom the Republican party could have surely elected. Now that he is out of the race, Mr. Harrison will probably be renominated.

"With Mr. Harrison at the head of the Republican ticket, in my judgment, the contest will be most stubbornly fought by both parties, and no man can foretell the result. Any one who declares that the Republican party is sure to win is making a very foolish statement, and liepublicans might just as well look the situation in the face and be ready to make every effort to carry the ticket through.

"All these prairie States have been Blaine States for many years. A large part of the Alliance men are favorable to his reciprocity ideas, and they look upon him as a great leader, whose statesmanship would be exerted for the Interest of the agricultural West. I think his nomination would split the Alliance in two as far as the Presidential ticket is concerned. No other candidate could do so to the same extent.

"I am not and have not been a candidate for

cerned. No other candidate could do so to the same extent.
"I am not and have not been a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. If Mr. Blaine had been nominated a Western man would have been put on the ticket. Whatever I might have been willing to do in a possible contingency arising from Blaine's nomination, I would not accept the nomination for Vice-President, if I could have it, on the ticket with any other man."

THE MAYOR MARRIED THEM. An Elopement Which Began in Cleveland and Ended in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Feb. 11 .- Miss Catherine Moore, a rich and accomplished young woman of Cleve-land, and Mr. Joseph Bernhart of the same city were married in the Mayor's office here to-day. The witnesses were Paul Bernhart, uncle of the groom, and Minnie Bernhart, a cousin. The bride is an orphan and is said to be worth \$40,000. She is 22 years old and beautiful. The groom is also 22.

"You would open your eyes and feel bad if I told you all the persecution this poor girl has been subjected to," said the elder Mr. Bernhart after the coremony. "It will all come out some day, but now she has escaped and will be happy. Her uncle has tried to wrong her, but this beats him."

It was an elopement. "There will be a row in Cleveland when we get back," said the elder Bernhart." but we can stand it. "Then the groom dropped a \$5 bill in the Mayor's charity box, and all went away.

They will return to Cleveland to-night, and will be married in a Catholic church in Cleveland. "It will be a dressier wedding than this," said the bride apologetically as she left the Mayor's presence. The bride's uncle has a monument and stone cutting yard in Cleveland.

The Bialse Diverse Case. The bride is an orphan and is said to be

The Blaine Divorce Case.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 11.-The Blaine divorce case came up again before Judge Thomas to day on the motion of the plaintiff's attorneys for an order on the defendant, James G. Blains. Jr., to show cause why his answer to the com-plaint should not be stricken from the files and record of the action as for contempt of court for having ignored and disobeyed orders of the court heretofore made and also to show cause why the case should not be set down for immediate trial. The orders are returnable on Feb. 1ti.

Oue of the New Navy Tugs Launched. Boston, Feb. 11.-The United States naval tug Narkeeta was successfully launched from Harrison Loring's shippard at City Point this morning. The Narkeets is one of the three steel tugs the construction of which was au-thorized by Congress in 1830. The other two, which will be known as I wana and Wahnets, will be launched in two weeks.

"Y. & H." Hitch Licories Has a world-wide reputation for superiority. Druggiets "THE BRIDGE! THE BRIDGE!"

A German Grocer Thought to Have Jumper from the Big Structure,
An engineer on the Union Elevated road in

Brooklyn, on his way with his train to Fulton Ferry at 11:30 last night, saw the body of a man stuck feet downward in be-tween the ties on the up-town track where the elevated road shunts out from under the bridge, just beyond the Brooklyn anchorage at Merceln and Garrison streets. Engineer Edward McCarty and Flagman Michael Norton found the man there, picked him up, and laid him on the footpath between the tracks.

He was still alive, although he was fearfully mangled. His right arm and both legs were broken and his face mashed. He was able to tell his name and address. In answer to question as to how he got on the track, he said only:

"The bridge-the bridge."

From this it was assumed that he had climbed over the stone coping of the roadway of the bridge at the anchorage and jumped off. To get where he was found in that way he would have had to spring outward

about twenty feet.

The police believe that he fell from a train on the road where he was found. He would have taken a train on that road to get home if he had gone to Brooklyn from this city by the ferry.

He is Christian Lankhuf, a grocer of 50 Hamburg avenue, Brooklyn. He had \$103 and some New York business cards in his pockets. He was sent to the Brooklyn Hospi-

Nobody could be found who had seen Lankhuf on the bridge, nor had any one been seen to jump from it.

HER BIG BLACK BRAIDS CUT OFF. Mate Mayer Was Looking in a Window When a Man Came Up and Stole Her Hair.

After many weeks' retirement from business the thief or thieves who kept young girls in Brooklyn and New York in a state of terror by robbing many of them of their long braids o hair began operations in Yorkville vesterday old, with a good figure and a pretty face, was shorn of two long heavy braids of hair in Third avenue, near Eighty-eighth street, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Her father, a dealer in dry goods, lives at 1,712 First avenue. Miss Mayer's braids which reached nearly to her waist. The braids were unusually heavy and she

braids which reached hearly to her waist. The was particularly fond of them. She stopped to examine the goods in a show window at 1.712 Third avenue. As she stood with her back to the passers by she felt a vigorous tug at her hair. It hurt, and she turned, expecting to see some mischievous friend.

Instead she was confronted by a vicious-looking fellow who turned and fied up the avenue, thrusting her long braids of hair in the breast of his tattered coat as he ran. She put her hand up to the back of her head and found that her hair had been cut off just below the ribbon which had held the braids together. She ran into a store without raising an alarm.

"I was frightened, and my only thought was to escape from him." she said last night. She describes the thief as a dark-haired man, about 30 years old, who looked and dressed like a tramp. The lower part of his face was covered with a stubby black beard, and he were a battered derby hat. The braids had been cut with a very keen-edged instrument.

The girl and her mother reported the matter to Capt. Carpenter, who detailed Detective Doyle to hunt up the thief. Doyle had but little to work on. No one seems to have seen the thief at work.

He Tosses Roundsman Quins Over His Head John Quinn a roundsman in the Seventh police precinct, Jersey City, and Patrolman James Keilt of the First precinct hired James Dorrington's cab yesterday afternoon, and drove out to Secaucus. They stopped for dinner at a road house kept by ex-Police In-

spector John Morrison. While waiting for dinner Quinn, Keilt, and others began skylarking in the barroom. Keilt weighs nearly 300 pounds, and is very strong. He got Roundsman Quinn on his back and stooping forward, threw him over his head, The crowd laughed at Quinn's discomfiture. until they noticed that he did not move, and

The crowd laughed at Quinn's discomfiture, until they noticed that he did not move, and then it was discovered that he was seriously injured. He was unconscious, and it was thought at first that he was dead.

Cabman Dorrington drove hurriedly over to the lunatic asylum at Snake Hill and brought Dr. King, the resident physician, back with him. The dector found that Quinn was sufering from concussion of the brain. Dovrington drove down to Jersey City and took some of Quinn's relatives back with him. It was reported at 10 o'clock last night that Quinn's condition was slightly improved, but that he was not out of danger. Keilt remained with him overwheimed with grief.

Bomething more than a year ago Keilt stopped in at Murphy's saloon at Newark avenue and Brunswick street on his way home after being relieved from duty. A young man named McCarthy, who was suffering from consumption and was intoxicated, forced a quarrel upon him. He attempted to strike Keilt, when the latter gave him a push, and he fell on the floor. McCarthy was carried home, and died in a fow hours. Keilt surrendered himself and was looked up for several duys, but was exonerated by the Coroner's jury. He is big and goodnatured, and has no concection of his strength.

BARON HIRSCH'S QUEER DOINGS. Important New York City News Comes to Town by Way of San Francisco,

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.-Jacob Danziger, large wheat dealer of Berlin, who is now here is authority for a queer story about Baron Hirsch. He says Hirsch recently discovered that his agents in New York were not properly managing the fund of \$10,000 per month de voted to Jewish Immigrants arriving in New

York. Danziger says: "The Baron learned that the Commissioner, he had a ppointed gave no help to immigrants but pocketed most of the money set aside for benevolent purpose. The Baron decided to look up the truth of the charges by proceeding to New York himself.

by proceeding to New York himself. The better to get at bottom facts he disguised himself as a poor Hebrew and took steerage passage across the Atlantic. I was on the same steamer with him, but, realizing that he must have had some important object to achieve. I did not recognize him by word or look. When New York was reached he went into the dingy pens of Castle Garden along with the remainder of the Jewish exiles.

"Pretty soon the Commissioners came down and the Baron begged of one of them a little assistance. Assistance was brusquely refused and he was thrown aside by the very men who were handling his money. After observing their haughty unserupulous behavior for a few days the Baron quietly and secretly had them removed from their positions, and others appointed. He told me he intended to have them prosecuted before returning to Europe. He made the necessary preliminary arrangements to this end with the lawyers."

New-style Towing.

The steamship Saturn sailed yesterday from Philadelphia for Turk's Island to undertake colossal job of ocean towing. Chubb & Son. underwriters, have chartered her through F. B. Daizell from the Boston Tow Boat Company to bring the 3,700-ton freight steamship Akaba, heavily laden, to New York. She was recently towed into Turk's Island with her thrust shaft broken.

In Alfred Gosting Under Arrest !

At 1 o'clock this morning it was reported about Police Headquarters that Inspector Byrnes's men had made an important arrest in Philadelphia. The prisoner is said to be Alfred Gosling, who is wanted for robbing a New York merchant of a large sum of money. The police refuse to give the name of Gosling's victim, orany information concerning the case.

Hupful Browing Co.'s Manhattan Boor, Browed from mail and hope only. 229 E. 86th at.—ade

WAS THE WOMAN MURDERED

MRS. INABELLE PARQUHAR FOUND DE ING IN A CHICAGO STREET.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

from a Man She Feared-Her Home in This City-The Affair is Not Fathemed. Chicago, Feb. 11.—A young woman who was found in a dimly lighted hallway at 40 Frank-

lin street on Monday evening in a dying condi-tion was identified as Mrs. Isabelle Farquhar. who came to Chicago recently from New York city. Farly on Monday afternoon Mrs. Farqu-har was seen several miles from the spot where she was found dying six hours later. She was then endeavoring to find rooms in which she might conceal herself for a few weeks from a man she claimed as her hushand, with whom she had had trouble, and of whom she was in great terror. She succeeded in finding rooms to suit her at 375 Center street. She paid for them in advance and then left the house, saying that she would be back before evening. Where and with whom she spent the last few hours of her life is not

When she paid the rent for her room she had a roll of bills. When at the Morgue only one dime was found on her person. Mrs. Farquhar was unconscious when the police took her to the County Hospital. Thirty minutes after the doctors reached her she was dead. The police quickly abandoned the idea that the woman had led a dissolute life and began working on the murder theory.

They learned that the woman had been

dragged from an alley between Randolph and Lake streets by an unknown man, who placed her where she was found a few minutes later. That was all that could be learned at that time. Yesterday morning Mrs. Charles Smith noticed that the description given in the newspapers of the dead woman tallied with that of the woman who had rented a room from her on Monday afternoon, and who had failed to return to occupy it. Later in the day Mrs. Smith visited the Morgue, and there identified the dead woman as the one who had

rented a room from her. Mrs. Smith said: "On Monday afternoon a young woman came to the house and asked me to rent her a room. As she was a stranger to me and presented no recommendations I at first told her that I had none that I could let her have. When I refused her she looked so full of sorrow that

recommendations I at first told her that I bad none that I could let her have. When I refused her she looked so full of sorrow that I asked her a few questions. She told me me that her name was Mrs. Isabelle Farquhar, and that she was a stranger in Chicago, having come here from New York. After hesisting a moment she gave me the story of her troubles. She had come here to meet her husband, who, I inferred from what she said, had left New York without telling her of his intensions. He was not happy at seeing her in Chicago, and had succeeded in convincing her that she wasn't safe with him.

"She told me that she would like to rent a room for one or two weeks and that she in tended to return to New York at the end of that time if a change didn't come over her husband. She was neatly dressed and I finally consented to let her have a room for one week. She seemed so happy at being takes in that she almost cried. From a small black slik shopping bag that she carried on her arm she took a roll of money and handed me a \$10 bill. from which I took the rent for one week. She deposited the change in the bag, which she hung over her arm and then left the house. Just before closing the door she told me that she wouldn't have her baggange sent to the house, and that she would be back early in the evening. I never saw her again. After she had left the house I was sorry that I had accepted her as a tenant, even for one week; but when I thought of the trouble she was in. I thought I had done right. When she didn't come back I was greatly worried. I remembered that she seemed to greatly fear her husband, and I wondered whether he had done her mischief."

Mrs. Lee, who rents a room in the place, said to night.

Wood to go down." Here Mrs. Wood took up the story, and said: "Just as soon a I got to the woman came to my chamber on Monday night had been opened a little at the throat to give her sir. I thought. I said: "Just as soon as I got to the woman seem her, and I told Mrs. Wood to go down." Here Mrs. Wood took up the story and

SAYS THERE'S NO JURY LAW IN JERSEY. The Point Raised in Behalf of the Indicted Engineers and Firemen.

TRENTON, Feb. 11.-Lawyer Barton, who is efending the engineers and firemen who were indicted for negligence which caused the Pennington accident on the Philadelphia and Reading road last fall, moved this morning to quash the indictments against his clients on a new point. He contends that the Jury Com-missioners' act of 1888 repealed all former statutes in regard to drawing juries.

This act was repealed the following year, and the lawyer holds that there is no authority in the statute books for drawing juries. He bases this contention on the recent decision of the Supreme Court, which holds that the re-peal, by reference to its title only, of an act re-pealing a prior act does not revive the former new point. He contends that the Jury Com-The motion was overruled. If it is sustained by the Supreme Court all convictions since 1889 are filegal.

The Weather.

The storm was central yesterday over the lower lake regions and New York, having travelled 2,500 miles from Montana to the Abantic coast in thirty-four bours. Upon reaching the Atlantic coast it was retarded somewhat in advance, although it increased in en-ercy, the winds becoming high on shore along the coast in the morning and backing to northwest in the afternoon on the middle Atlantic coast. Dense for prevailed from Virginia to Maine.

Show fell in all districts north of Washington, cover-

ing all the New England States, the lake regions, and the country west to Indiana and Michigan, with fair weather in the States south of Virginia and west of the Mississippi River, except for a light fall of snowin South Dakota and Wyoming. The storm is expected to move off the coast early this morning and be followed by a moderate cold wave. The cold wave started in Manitoba and Minnesota yestersday morning; the tem-perature at Winnipeg was 25° below zero and 22° be-low at 8, Vincent, and a fail of about 20° took place in the lake regions. It aboutd run below freezing in this city and remain cold over Saturday, with fair

weather after this morning. Rain began in this city about 6 A. M. yesterday, turning into sleet and then to snow; average humidity, 92 per cent; wind northeast to northwest; average ve-locity fourteen miles an hour; highest official tempera-

building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows					
	94. 1892			1891.	1852.
5 A. M	2 1154	ALL N	Minhy	147.9	879
9 A. M	. 117	10 P. M	11.000	330	317.0
12 M	335%	12 M.G	*******	33.	440

For New England and control Act Tails, decidely color, markedly price, with a series and muse, clearing market — for a facility in Political. The New Yorks, decidedly colder meturity winds. fact weather; colder and fatt on Saturday.

For western New York, brisk and legb northwest

winds, with a cold wave; cloudy weather and with some snows along the lake shore; colder and generally fair faturday.